



# KCNJ11 Antibody

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-PA012049GA01HU
<b>Storage</b>	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	Q14654
<b>Immunogen</b>	Human KCNJ11
<b>Raised In</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Tested Applications</b>	ELISA,WB,IF
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.1% Sodium Azide, 50% Glycerol, pH 7.3. -20°C, Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Purification Method</b>	Antigen Affinity purified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Alias</b>	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 11;KCNJ11;BIR;HHF2;IKATP;KIR6.2;MGC133230;PHHI;TNDM3 ;
<b>Product Type</b>	Purified Rabbit Anti human PolyClonal Antibody
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Target Names</b>	KCNJ11
<b>Target Details</b>	<p>Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. This protein is an integral membrane protein and inward-rectifier type potassium channel. The encoded protein, which has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell, is controlled by G-proteins and is found associated with the sulfonylurea receptor SUR. Mutations in this gene are a cause of familial persistent hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia of infancy (PHHI), an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by unregulated insulin secretion. Defects in this gene may also contribute to autosomal dominant non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type II (NIDDM), transient neonatal diabetes mellitus type 3 (TNDM3), and permanent neonatal diabetes mellitus (PNDM). Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms have been described for this gene.</p>
<b>Usage</b>	For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.